

KOSAREV, A.M.; MEDVEDEVA, R.Ya.

Improved method of sizing leather board. Leg.prom. 14 no.8:46-47
Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Direktor zavoda "Istekhkosh" (for Kosarev). 2. Nachal'nik la-
boratorii (for Medvedeva).
(Leather industry--By-products)

KOSAREV, A.M.; NEDVEDEVA, R.Ye.

Continuous grinding of vegetable-tanned leather wastes in beaters.
Leg.prom. 17 no.6:47-49 Je '57. (MLPA 10:8)
(Leather industry--By-products)

VINCH, L.V.; MEDVEDEVA, S.A. [Medviedieva, S.A.]; SOKOLOVSKAYA, N.S.
[Sokolova'ka, N.S.]

Design and construction of women's knit wear by the method developed
at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute on the Processing of
Synthetic Fibers. Leh.prom. no.4:15-22 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskiy Dom modeley trikotazhnykh izdeliy.
(Knit goods industry) (Dressmaking—Pattern design)

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18.8300

1138 1208 1454

S/064/61/000/004/003/003
B110/B207

AUTHORS: Titov, V. A., Zотов, В. Л., Medvedeva, S. F.

TITLE: Corrosion and the protection of the equipment of chemical factories

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1961, 64-66

TEXT: Subject of the present study is the selection of a corrosion-proof metal for reaction vessels of melamine production at 250°C and 120 atm, and the rectification columns for the separation of hydrochloric acid and methanol (15.3% HCl; 22.8% H₂O and 61.9% CH₃OH). Cr-3 (St-3)

vessels must be replaced after 1.5-2 months, since in melamine production their upper parts are affected by corrosion-active water-, ammonia- and hydrogen sulfide vapors. Zinc U-2 (Ts-2), cadmium (99.78% Cd), aluminum A-O (A-0), Cr-3 (St-3), steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) samples as well as of the nickel alloy ЭИ-461 (EI-461) castalloy, of the type "B" ("V") were suspended on fluoroplast threads in the circular space between the body of the reaction vessel and the melamine cartridge. Zinc showed the least

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stability, followed by cadmium with a corrosion of 127 g/m^2 in 107 hr, (Fig.). Aluminum was very stable (approximately 5 g/m^2 in 207 hr, depth index 0.09 mm/year), its stability is due to the good protective properties of its oxide layer, stainless steel 1Kh18N9T (depth index in 207 hr = 0.2 mm/year). 3M-461 (EI-461) were less stable (depth index in 207 hr = 0.87/year and St-3, 70 g/m^2 in 100 hr. It is suggested to line the St-3 reaction vessel with a ≤ 3 mm thick layer of 1Kh18N9T stain-
less steel. The following alloys were tested with respect to their suitability for rectification columns: the titanium alloys: BT-1 (VT-1); BT-3 (VT-3); BT-5 (VT-5); BT-10 (VT-10); the following titanium- and niobium alloys: TH-3 (TN-3), TH-27 (TN-27), TH-50 (TN-50), TH-75 (TN-75); sheet lead, the alloys 3M-461 (EI-461) and 3M-943 (EI-943). Tantalum and niobium as well as their above alloys showed only a weight increase of 0.001 g after a 100 hr test in the boiling mixture of hydrochloric acid and methanol. The protective films were closely connected with the metal surface. Tantalum develops probably a Ta_2O_5 protective film. After rolling cold hardened tantalum corrodes at a

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Corrosion and the protection ...

rate of $0.062 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$; 1.25 hr in vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg at 1200°C , tempered tantalum corroded at a rate of $0.010 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$. Corrosion (100 hr) was increased from $0.033 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$ to $0.040 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$ owing to inhomogeneities at the welding points. With respect to corrosion stability, the following order is maintained (Fig. 2): titanium alloy BT-1Δ (VT-1D), (corrosion rate: $4.2 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$). A reduction of corrosion after some time could be hardly noticed. Since boiling, chemically aggressive media do not only electrochemically dissolve the metal, but destroy it due to erosion, there must be added a special protective substance to the metal with the exception of Ta, Nb and their alloys. 0.01; 0.02; 0.03, and 0.04 mole $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were added per 1 l as protective agent since the addition of semi-noble metals leads to the precipitation of metal islands, microvapor formation, and anodic surface passivation. An addition of 0.02 mole/l reduced the corrosion rate of 3T-1Δ (VT-1D) titanium alloy by the 17-fold to $0.247 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr}$. The electroprotecting method is therefore also convenient for other metals. TN-75 can be recommended for

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column lining as the cheapest among the extremely stable niobium- and tantalum alloys: TN-3, TN-27, TN-50, TN-75. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali im. I. V. Stalina (Moscow Steel Institute im. I. V. Stalin)

Legend to the Table:

- a) Titanium alloy;
- b) chemical composition in %.

a) Сталь титана	b) Химический состав, %								
	Ti	C	Si	Cr	Fe	Al	Hg	Ns	O ₂
BT-1	99,671	—	0,03	—	0,12	—	0,015	0,024	0,14
BT-3	92,49	0,03	0,09	2,54	0,2	4,6	0,01	0,02	0,02
BT-5	93,58	0,05	—	—	0,17	5,0	—	—	1,2
BT-10	97,795	0,005	—	—	0,5	—	—	0,02	0,08

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TITOV, V.A.; ZOTOV, V.L.; MEDVEDEVA, S.F.

Corrosion and protection of the equipment of chemical plants.
Khim.prom. no.4:286-288 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I.V.Stalina.

(Chemical engineering - Equipment and supplies)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

IVANCHIKOVA, E.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, M.T.; KONOBRTSKAYA, Ye.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, M.M.; KUL'BALEVA, Sh.N.; MEDVEDEVA, S.G.. Prinimali uchastiye: ABDULLINA, M.N.; KLIMENTKO, K.M.; OVSYANNIKINA, V.I.; SOKOLOV, M.V.; URAZOVA, M.I.; VOROB'YEVA, G.P.. AKHMEDOVA, N.B., otv.red.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P., red.; SHEVCHUK, T.I., red.; AITMUKHAMBETOVA, S.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[The Karaganda Economic Administrative Region; bibliography]
Karagandinskii ekonomicheskii administrativnyi raion; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury. Alma-Ata, 1959. 458 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Alma-Ata. TSentral'naya nauchnaya biblioteka.

(Bibliography--Karaganda Economic Region)
(Karaganda Economic Region--Bibliography)

MEDVEDEVA, S.I., prof.

Materials on the ecological analysis of insect fauna in artificial plantations of the Veliko-Anadol' forest. Uch.zap. KHGU 33:33-45 '50.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra entomologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. S.I. Medvedev).
(Veliko-Anadol' region--Forest insects)

MEDVEDEV, S. N.

36(2)

PLATE I BOOK EXPLORATION

SERV/216

Leningrad, Universitet

MATERIALY PO MASHINNOI PERVOTOI: Sbornik 1 [Materials on Machine Translation]. Collection of Articles. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. Univ., 1958. 7228 p. 1,000 copies printed.

No contributors mentioned.

PURPOSE: The book is for students, scientists, and engineers interested in machine translation.

CONTENT: This collection of 15 articles is published as volume 1 of the Materials on Machine Translation. It represents the work of 25 Soviet scientists at the Leningrad University Experimental Laboratory for Machine Translation which was created in March 1958 to continue research on translating with the aid of electronic machines. Although the present volume deals with both the theoretical and the practical aspect of machine translating, the emphasis is on the compilation of algorithms for a number of languages, many of them Asiatic. There are no references.

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AVAILABILITY: Library or Congress	

CONT 1/8

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9-15-58

RODIMOV, B.N.; MEDVEDEVA, T.A.

Fixed field alternating gradient betatron. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; fiz. no.4:147-157 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Betatron)

S/139/59/000/05/002/026
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Rodimov, B.N., Chernantsev, P.A., and Medvedeva, T.A.

TITLE: On the Production of Large Currents in a Betatron //

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1959, Nr 5, pp 6-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the theoretical point of view, the problem may be reduced to the solution of the following two problems:
a) the choice of the best focussing field which, in the ideal case, could support the necessary number of electrons; b) the choice of a mechanism for capturing the electrons into the acceleration process which would be such that the current obtained in the chosen field would be sufficiently close to that required. In a previous paper (Ref 2) it was shown that the equilibrium charge which can be supported by the focussing magnetic field is given by Eq (1), where S is the cross-section of the region of maximum equilibrium charge (Fig 1), E_i is the injection energy in ergs, R_0 is the radius of the equilibrium circle in cm, Q is the total charge in ESU, e is the electronic charge in ESU, and E_0 is the rest mass of an electron. Having chosen the injection energy, R_0 and S are chosen according to

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On the Production of Large Currents in a Betatron

the required value of Q . The choice of R_0 and S then reduces to the choice of the required field configuration. If R_0 and n_0 are chosen so as to satisfy the requirements given in Ref 1, the potential function V_{M0} is given by Eqs (2) and (3). With this value of V_{M0} the Z component of the magnetic field in the plane $Z = 0$ is given by Eq (4) and the field exponent n by Eq (5). V_{M0} is the non-relativistic potential function. The relative potential function V_p can be obtained from V_{M0} with the aid of Eq (6) and the relation between H_z and V_p is then given by Eq (7). Having determined the equipotential lines, the quantities S and Q are then determined from Eq (1). If Q differs too much from the required value the calculation is repeated with different R_0 and n_0 . The profile of the poles giving the field defined by Eq (3) is described by Eq (8) which is obtained from the relation given by Eq (9), where r_0 and z_0 are the coordinates of the point through which the pole line is to be drawn. The capture mechanism 

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E032/S114

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ensuring the best use of the focussing field may be
the non-oscillatory mechanism described in Ref 3.
The present paper develops the theory of this
mechanism and describes its finer points.
There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni
S.M. Kirova

(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1958



Card 3/3

MEDVEDEVA, T.A.

In the I.M. Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of
Ferrous Metallurgy. Stal' 21 no.8:703,746,757 Ag 61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Steel-Metallurgy) (Flotation)

MEDVEDEVA, T.I.

Elena Semenovna Osadchaia. Med. sestra 20 no.7:51 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy vrach stantsii skoroy pomoshchi, Voroshilovsk.
(OSADCHAIA, ELENA SEMENOVNA, 1891-)

L 46991-66	EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI	IJP(c)	RM/JD/WB
ACC NR:	AP6022870	(N)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/002/0044/0046
AUTHOR:	<u>Oglobovskiy, B. A.; Pugachev, Yu. B.; Medvedeva, T. I.</u>		
ORG:	none		
TITLE:	Testing of paint-and-varnish coatings for protection of equipment from corrosion		
SOURCE:	Lakokrasochnye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1966, 44-46		
TOPIC TAGS:	paint, varnish, protective coating, sea water corrosion		
ABSTRACT: The feasibility of using paint-and-varnish protective coatings in units where water is boiled at reduced pressure at 45-50°C was studied by testing a series of paint-and-varnish coating systems in a vacuum boiler containing sea water. At the pressure in the evaporator (40 mm Hg), sea water boiled at 45°C. A large number of paint-and-varnish materials were tested by being deposited on St. 3 steel specimens which were placed in sea water in the evaporator, and kept there for 2700 hr (some of them for 300 hr in boiling water). The highest resistance was exhibited by coatings based on "liquid" Nairit ^b hot- and cold-cured epoxy ^c coatings deposited on a zinc epoxy protective primer, and also coatings consisting of a mixture of epoxy resins and Kuzbass varnish or coal pitch. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 2 tables.			
SUB CODE:	11/	SUBM DATE:	none/ ORIG REF: 011
Ref Card	1/1	UDC:	667.657.27

TROSHIN, N. N.; MEDVEDEVA, T. M.

Fruit Culture

Accelerated growing of fruit tree seedlings, Sad i og. No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

ESTRIN, R.Ya., inzh.; KHACHATUROVA, N.S., inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, T.M., inzh.

Safety problems in collecting and storing oil and gas. Bezop.
truda v prom. 6 no.12:8-10 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Petroleum--Storage) (Gas--Storage)

POSTOLOV, M.P.; ASHRAPOVA, M.A.; KARITSKAYA, G.K.; MEDVEDEVA, T.S.,
red.; AGZAMOV, K., tekhn. red.

[X-ray study in portal hypertension] Rentgenologicheskoe issledovanie pri portal'noi gipertonii. Tashkent, Medgiz UzSSR,
1962. 57 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(PORTAL HYPERTENSION) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

5.3700

S/079/60/030/05/63/074
B005/B126

AUTHORS: Sumarokova, T. N., Medvedeva, T. V., Litvyak, I. G.

TITLE: Complex Compounds of Tin. V

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1698-1705

TEXT: The authors carried out cryoscopic examinations of the eight systems from $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ and $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ on the one hand, and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$, CH_3COOH , CH_2ClCOOH , and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ on the other, as well as the system $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH} - \text{CCl}_3\text{COOH}$ dissolved in pyridine, piperidine, or aniline. Nine diagrams show the results, that is the relations between melting point depression and composition, and between molecular weight and composition of the system. The results confirm the earlier statement (Refs. 1-5) that complex compounds of the type $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{RCOOH} \cdot \text{B}$ ($\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ or CH_3 ; B - molecule of the organic oxonium base) form in the systems examined. The three systems $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} -$ pyridine, piperidine, aniline were also examined by cryo-

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Complex Compounds of Tin. V

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scopic titration. Three diagrams show the resulting titration curves. It became clear that complex compounds of the type $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{B}$ are formed likewise in these three systems. In the case of piperidine the compound $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot 2\text{B}$ was also formed. On the thermal decomposition of these compounds the acetic acid is displaced from the inner sphere of the complex, and compounds of the type $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{B}$ are formed. A diagram shows the special apparatus for carrying out the potentiometric titrations, in which the cryoscopic titrations were undertaken. M. I. Usanovich and Ye. I. Kalabanovskaya (Ref. 6) are mentioned. There are 13 figures and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1959

Card 2/2

SUMAROKOVA, T.N.; MEDVEDEVA, T.V.; LITVYAK, I.B. (Alma-Ata)

Gyoscopic study of complex-forming reactions. Zhur. fiz. khim.
34 no.12:2727-2735 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk KazSSR, Institut khimii.
(Complex compounds)

MEDVEDEVA, T.V., red.; REZVANOV, I.P., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Rostov Province; statistical collection] Na-
rodnoe khoziaistvo Rostovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii
sbornik. Rostov-na-Donu, 1961. 237 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rostov-On-Don (Province). Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
(Rostov Province--Statistics)

MEDVEDEVA, T.V.

Enamel. Standartizatsiia 27 no.4245 Ap '63.
(Enamel and enameling)

(MIRA 1624)

BAVYKIN, N.A., red.; KUL'GOVY, L.A., red., MEDVEDEVA, T.V., red.

[National economy of Rostov Province: a statistical abstract] Narodnoe khozisstvo Rostovskoi oblasti: statisticheskii sbornik. Rostov-na-Donu, Izdat. "Statistika," 1980. 270 p. (MIRA 1981)

MEDVEDEVA, T. Ya.

Medvedeva, T. Ya. - "On the problem of lymphogranulomatosis of the intestines,"
Trudy Krymsk. med. in-ta im. Stalina, Vol. XII, 1948, p. 177-80

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

MEDVEDEV, Yu.A., kand.med.nauk; MEDVEDEVA, T.Ye.

Congenital fibroelastosis of the heart. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:52-54
N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomi (zav. - dotsent A.V.Sosunov);
kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.G.Yur'yevskiy);
Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Chitinskiy gorodskoy rodil'nyy
dom (glavnyy vrach - L.Ye. Dubovaya).
(HEART DISEASES)

MEDVEDNIKOV, V.A.

Ways of mechanizing and automatizing industrial processes. Tekst.
prom. 19 no.4:66-69 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Glavnnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy komissii
Soveta Ministrov RSFSR.
(Textile industry—Equipment and supplies)

S/202/63/000/001/003/006
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Sergiyenko, S.R., Garbalinskiy, V.A., Medvedeva, V.D.,
and Petrova, A.A.

TITLE: Selective dehydrogenation of paraffinic hydrocarbons
on zinc chromate

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya
fiziko-tehnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh
nauk. no.1, 1963, 30-37

TEXT: In an attempt to produce olefins from hydrocarbons
having more than 2-5 carbon atoms, n-heptane and n-hexadecane were
dehydrogenated on ZnCrO₄ supported on ZnO. ZnO was used as a
support, since it was previously reported by S.R. Sergiyenko that
it promotes the dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene to styrene and
minimizes cracking reactions. The catalyst was prepared by adding
(NH₄)₂CrO₄ to ZnO suspended in the solution of 203 g ZnCl₂ in
2 litres H₂O. For n-heptane the dehydrogenation proceeds most
satisfactorily at 500 °C and the space velocity of 1.5 h⁻¹. The
liquid product contains 10% olefins and no aromatic hydrocarbons.

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Selective dehydrogenation of ...

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E075/E156

About one quarter of the olefins is constituted by 1-heptene. The remainder contains 2-heptene and 3-heptene, their cis and trans forms being in equal quantities. n-hexadecane was dehydrogenated under the same conditions as n-heptane and gave 2.5 times as much olefins. Cracking in this case amounted to 3 - 8% and the liquid product contained 25 - 27% olefins, two thirds of which were C₁₆ olefins.

There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii (Chemical Institute)
Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmeneskoy SSR
(Physicotechnical Institute, AS Turkmen. SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1962

Card 2/2

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; MEDVEDEVA, V.D.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.

Selective action of catalysts in the dehydrogenation of paraffin hydrocarbons. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim i geol. nauk no.3:25-30 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.

SPIRYUMOV, S.P.; VOLKOV, V.D.; VITALIA, A.A.; TIKHONOV, M.V.

Effect of the length of n-paraffin chains on the selectivity of
dehydrogenation of a diisobutylbenzene catalyst. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR.
Ser. fiz.-tekhn. khim. i geol. nauk no. 5: 11-13 (1970).

Ural'sk Institute of Oil Refining, Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

COUNTRY : USSR

M-4

CATEGORY :

REF. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1950, No. 86979

AUTHOR : Medvedeva, V. G.

TITLE :

SUBJ. : Irrigated Winter Wheat Following Other Crops
in the Transvolga Region

ORIG. PUB. : S. kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 6, 46-42

ABSTRACT : Tests at the Yershovskiy experiment station
during 1950-51 have shown the suitability of planting
winter wheat following summer wheat or corn. Best tillage
practices are: winter wheat is plowing to a depth of
20-25 cm and discing twice to a depth of 8-10 cm (after
summer wheat); after corn a surface cultivation of the
soil is recommended. -- I. N. Zaikina.

CARP: //

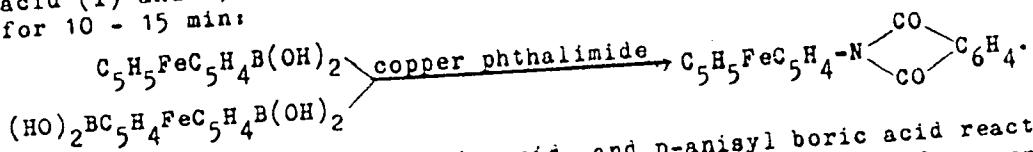
S/062/62/000/011/014/021
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Sazonova, V. A., Gerasimenko, A. V., and
Medvedeva, V. G.

TITLE: Reactions of ferrocenyl boric acids with copper phthalimide

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 11, 1962, 2073 - 2074

TEXT: The following reactions were carried out with ferrocenyl boric acid (I) and 1,1'-diferrocenylene diborane (II) in boiling pyridine for 10 - 15 min:



Styryl boric acid, phenyl boric acid, and p-anisyl boric acid react similarly with copper phthalimide. Compounds obtained: N-ferrocenyl phthalimide, yield from I: 47 %, from II: 29 %, m.p. 156 - 156.5°C; N-styryl phthalimide, yield 56 %; N-phenyl phthalimide, yield 19 %; and

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Reactions of ferrocenyl boric...

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B101/B144

N-p-methoxy phenyl phthalimide, yield 34 %.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1962

Card 2/2

1. LOMAKINA, M. I., MEDVEDEVA, V. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Maths
7. Fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).
Sad i og. №.10, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

MEINVEDEVA, V.I.

Systematic distinctive features of certain species of weevils.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.1:37-38 Ja '60.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Weevils)

MEDVEDEVA, V.I.

Manganese content in the blood of a newborn infant in the venous
and retroplacental blood of the mother and in the mother's milk.
Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no. 8: 563-564 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Minskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut

5.3610

77075
SOV/62-59-12-19/43

AUTHORS: Zav'yalov, S. I., Medvedeva, V. M.

TITLE: Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol. Communication 2.
Nitrosation of Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

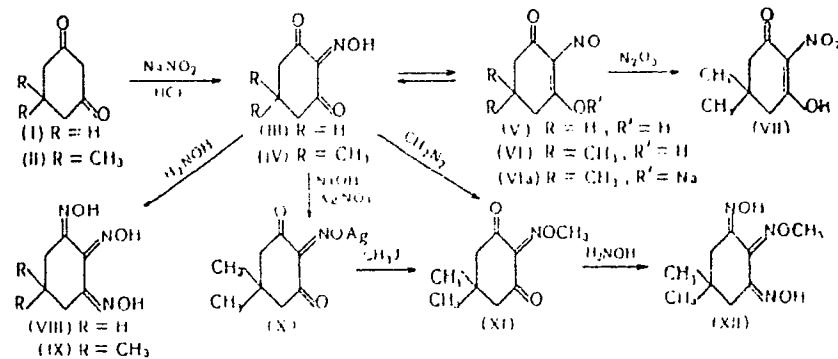
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2165-2170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: UV spectra of nitrosation products of dimedon,
dihydroresorcinol and acetylacetone in neutral, acid
and alkaline alcoholic solutions, as well as UV
spectra of trioximes (VIII and IX), methyl ester of
dimethylviolanic acid (XI) and its dioxime (XII) were
studied.

Card 1/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol.
Communication 2. Nitrosation of
Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

77075
SOV/62-59-12-19/43

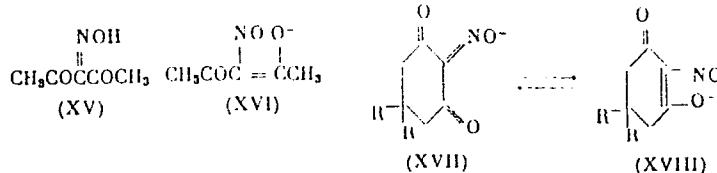


It was shown that nitrosation products of dihydroresorcinol, dimedon, and acetylacetone exist in the oxime form (III, IV, XV), but that the sodium derivative of latter has an ionic nitroso (XVI) structure.

Card 2/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol.
Communication 2. Nitrosation of
Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

77075
SOV/62-59-12-19/43

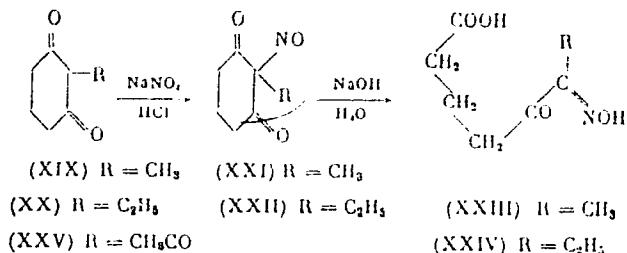


2'-Alkyl-2-nitrosodihydroresorcinols (XXI, in 31% yield, mp 161-162° and XXII in 69% yield, mp 147-148 dec.) are obtained by nitrosation of 2-alkyl derivatives of dihydroresorcinol (XIX and XX). Dilute alkali converts (XXI) and (XXII) into ϵ -alkyl- ϵ -hydroxyimino- δ -ketocapronic acid (XXIV) in 30% yield, mp 108-109°.

Card 3/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol.
Communication 2. Nitrosation of
Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

77075
SOV/62-59-12-19/43



Yu. P. Egorov took part in this work. There are 3 figures; and 14 references, 3 Soviet, 3 U.S., 2 U.K., 5 German, 1 Japanese. The 5 U.S. and U.K. references are: S. Takaki, Y. Nagase, J. Pharm. Soc. Japan. 58, 430 (1938) - Chem. Abstrs. 32, 6633 (1938); P. Haas, J. Chem. Soc. 91, 1437 (1907); E. C. C. Baly, E. G. Marsden, A. W. Stewart, J. Chem. Soc. 89, 970 (1906); V. Richter, Organic chemistry, v. I, 1944, ctp. 406; W. R. Dunstan, E. Goulding, J. Chem. Soc. 79, 630 (1901).

Card 4/5

Chemistry of Dihydroresorcinol.
Communication 2. Nitrosation of
Dihydroresorcinol and Its Derivatives

77075
SOV/62-59-12-19/43

ASSOCIATION: Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

Card 5/5

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Smit, V. A., Semenovskiy, A. V.,
Medvedeva, V. M., Kucherov, V. F.

SOV/20-124-5-33/62

TITLE:

On the Cyclization Character of the Pseudo-ionon (O kharaktere
tsiklizatsii psevdionona). A New Method of Producing the
 α -Ionon (Novyy metod polucheniya α -ionona)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 5, pp 1080-1082
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As has been proved in numerous publications (Refs 1-8), the pseudo-ionon is converted to a mixture of α - and β -ionon under the action of various acids. The ratio between the resulting α - and β -isomers depends on the nature of the cyclizing agent. For β -ionon concentrated sulphuric acid in ether or in acetic acid is the specific cyclizing agent whereas this role is played for α -ionon by 60 % sulphuric or phosphoric acid, preferably by boron trifluoride. The statements made in publications seem to indicate that the α -isomer forms the original reaction product almost in all cases independently of the nature of the agent (Refs 9-13) and can be converted to the stabler conjugated system of the β -isomer under the action of acid agents. Thus, the specific activity of various cyclizing agent is restricted

Card 1/3

On the Cyclization Character of the Pseudo-ionon.
A New Method of Producing the α -Ionon

SOV/20-124-5-33/62

to their greater or smaller ability of isomerizing the initially formed α -isomer. In order to give experimental proof of this assumption the authors have studied the cyclization of the pseudo-ionon by 100 % H_2SO_4 between +60° and -60°. Nitromethane or nitropropane were used as solvents. The distillate obtained in a vacuum was analyzed with the aid of its ultraviolet spectrum (obtained with the assistance of T. M. Fadeyeva) (Table 2). It is apparent from the results (Table 1) that the ratio between the α - and β -ionons formed is entirely determined by the cyclization conditions, namely, the residence time, temperature, and the amount of H_2SO_4 . This shows clearly that the primary process in the cyclization of the pseudo-ionon is the formation of the α -ionon. Depending on the conditions of the reaction this is more or less converted by isomerization to form the β -ionon. Thus, the reactions whereby these isomers are formed are sequential rather than parallel reactions. The specific character of the cyclizing agent is restricted to the degree of its isomerizing activity. The method described in the article makes possible a convenient preparation of both ionons and may prove

Card 2/3

On the Cyclization Character of the Pseudo-ionon.
A New Method of Producing the α -Ionon

SOV/20-124-5-33/62

valuable in the production of α -ionon. There are 2 tables
and 15 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskogo
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 30, 1958, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1958

Card 3/3

MAKIN, S.M.; KRUPTSOV, B.K.; MEDVEDEVA, V.M.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 13: Reaction of acetalization of 1,1,3-trialkoxyalkanes and the synthesis of 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes with heavy alkoxy groups. Ultraviolet spectra and Raman spectra of 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.8:2527-2535 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut tolkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Butadiene—Spectra) (Alkoxy groups)

L 53729-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) PR-4/Ps-
IJP(c) JD/WL/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5009371

UR/0363/65/001/002/0211/0217
546.621'105:543.422.4

34

B

AUTHOR: Medvedeva, V. M.; Medvedev, A. A.; Tananayev, I. V.

TITLE: Infrared and x-ray diffraction study of thermal conversions in alumino-phosphate binder

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 2, 1965,
211-217

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum phosphate, ir absorption spectrum, thermal energy conversion

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to investigate the physicochemical processes which take place in aluminophosphate binder when it is heated to high temperatures and to determine the structure of the phases which occur in this material. The investigation was carried out by infrared spectroscopy and x-ray diffraction. The infrared spectra were taken on an IKS-14 spectrophotometer with lithium fluoride, sodium chloride and potassium bromide prisms. The materials were studied as suspensions in vaseline. Spectra of $\text{Al}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$ and $\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_3$

Card 1/2

L 53729-50

ACCESSION NR: AP5009371

were taken to determine the composition of the thermally processed aluminophosphate binder specimens. The aluminophosphate binder composition was $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 1/2.3$. The analysis showed that the binder consists originally of three compounds: $\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_3$, $\text{Al}_2(\text{HPO}_4)_3$ and $\text{AlH}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. During heating to 270°C $\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_3$ and $\text{AlH}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are converted into aluminum polyphosphate and at 1000°C into aluminum tetrametaphosphate. At 1300°C aluminum tetrametaphosphate decomposes into AlPO_4 and P_2O_5 . The disubstituted aluminum orthophosphate is converted into aluminum pyrophosphate at 400°C and 1000°C it is completely decomposed into $\text{AlPO}_4 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$. In the 1300-1800°C range the binder is primarily AlPO_4 with a small amount of corundum detected in the specimen heated to 1800°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, TD

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 015

Card 2/2
llc

SOV/112-58-1-45

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Medvedeva, V. S.

TITLE: Control of Static Electricity in Chemical Industry (Mery bor'by s
obrazovaniyem staticeskogo elektrichestva v khimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. kafedry tekhniki bezopasnosti, 1953-1955. Mosk. in-t
khim. mashinostr., Moscow, 1956, pp 130-158

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

- 1. Electrostatic generation--Control

Card 1/1

MEDVEDEV A.S.

<p>21 (2)</p> <p>Vsego stranits - 212. Vsego izlozhenii - 212.</p> <p>diskusii - 11. Istochnik - Sovetskaya promstotnost' i tekhnika. V. 1. Nomer 1. 1957.</p> <p>Trudy - N. M. Tatschenko, L. K. Tatschenko, V. G. Tomashov, and N. D. Arshanskij. Radiotekhnika i elektronika. No. 1. Moscow - Leningrad. 1957. 150 p.</p> <p>4,500 copies printed.</p> <p>(secretant publishing) Roscos, Izd-vo M. L. Litvinova, 1956. 150 p.</p>	<p>21 (3)</p> <p>Editorial Board of Set: V.I. Blyubin, Academician (Head, Ed.), N.N. Shumilovskiy (Deputy Head, Rep., Ed.), Yu. S. Zaslavskiy (Deputy Head, Rep., Ed.), L.K. Tatschenko, B.I. Verkhovskiy, S.G. Masarov, L.I. Petrenko, and M.O. Zelevinskaya (Secretary).</p>	<p>Ed. of Publishing House: P.M. Bel'skina, Tech. Ed.; T.P. Polenova.</p>	<p>Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Glavnaya upravleniye po ispol'stveniyu atomnoy energii, and Amdraiva nauk RSCKh.</p>
			<p>Purpose: This book is intended for specialists in the field of machine and instrument manufacture who use radioactive isotopes in the study of materials and processes.</p>
			<p>CONTENTS: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the utilization of tracer methods in industrial research and control techniques. The topic of this volume is the use of radioisotopes in the machine-and-instrument-manufacturing industry. The individual papers discuss the applications of radioscopie techniques in the study of metals and alloys, problems of friction and lubrication, metal cutting, engine performance and defects in metals. Several papers are devoted to the use of radioisotopes in the automation of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices, quality control, filmeters, level gauges, safety devices, radiation counters, etc. These papers represent contributions of various Soviet institutes and laboratories. They were published as proceedings of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, April 4-12, 1957. The personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the papers.</p>
			<p>Vedernikov, A.N. (Kazan'-7 stratonik) - Kazan' Avia- tion Institute. Certain Problems in the Preparation of Data Matters for the Elimination of Electrostatic Charges 292</p> <p>Mchedlishvili, N. and I.S. Royzen. (Moskovskiy Institut Metallicheskogo stroenija i proizvodstva - Moscow Institute for Chemical Machinery). Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Safety Practice 293</p> <p>Novozher, I.S. (Moskovskiy Institut Metallicheskogo stroenija - Moscow Institute for Chemical Machinery). Production of Plates for Charge Neutralization 296</p> <p>Abramova, T.V. (Ministerstvo avyarii nafti - USSR Ministry of Com- munications). Determination of Leaks in the Lead Sheath of Com- munication Cables 299</p> <p>Buratetov, V.I. (Institut khimicheskoy radiofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR - Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Determination of Points of Gas Leakage From Underground Pipe- lines 301</p> <p>Tatschenko, L.K. (Institut metallovedeniya i fizikal'noy metallo- tekhniki - Institute of Metallurgy and the Physics of Metals [METCHIM]). Ionization Method of Jams. Defectoscopy 304</p> <p>Faddeev, I.G., A.A. Samokhvalov, N.I. Davydov, and N.D. Arshanskij. (Kazan'-7 stratonik) - Kazan' Avia- tion Institute. General Scientific Research Institute of Porous Metals (GSPN) - General Scientific Research Institute of Porous Metals (GSPN). Use of Scintillation Counters in Detection Defec- tscopy 310</p> <p>Arshanskij, A.A., and G.D. Pal'tarev (Leningradsky Institut Ingenierov radioelektronicheskogo transporta - Leningrad Railroad Engineers Institute). Use of Scintillation Counters in the Pro- duct Quality Control 314</p> <p>Tatschenko, L.K., V.G. Tomashov, and V.K. Latyshev (Institut metallovedeniya i fizikal'noy metallo-tekhniki - Institute of Metal- lurgy and the Physics of Metals [METCHIM]). Radioscopic Con- trol of Welded Seams in Porous Metallurgy 320</p> <p>Masarov, L.P. (Moskovskoye trubnoye tehnicheskoye uchiliische Imeni N.E. Baumana - Moscow Higher Technical School 22nni N.E. Bauman). Radiography of Welded Pipe Joints 324</p>

MEDVEDEVA, V.S.

94-4-17/25

AUTHOR: Kireyev, M.I., Engineer

TITLE: Scientific-technical Conference on Problems of Static Electricity (Nauchno-tehnicheskoye soveshchaniye po bor'be so staticeskim elektrichestvom)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13, no.4,
pp. 32 - 3 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The Central Management of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleev (Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva), together with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry of the USSR (Ministerstvo khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR), called a scientific-technical conference on problems of static electricity. The conference met in Moscow on December 16 - 18, 1957 and six reports were read. Prof. I.S. Royzen gave a mainly theoretical report on static electricity and methods of dealing with it. Candidate of Technical Sciences V.S. Medvedeva dealt with the ionisation of air by means of radio-active substances. Engineer A.V. Belotsvetov described the construction of radio-active ionisers. Senior Scientific Assistant Borisov indicated present practice in lightning protection. A proposed standard for protection against static electricity and secondary effects of lightning

Card 1/2

94-4-17/25

Scientific-technical Conference on Problems of Static Electricity

was described by B.L. Kaner.

The conference showed that methods of dealing with static electricity have not yet been sufficiently studied. The addition of conductive substances to insulating materials can reduce their potential. Radio-active substances can be helpful when other methods fail.

The conference decided to ask the appropriate authorities to establish the static electricity characteristics of a number of substances and to determine the humidity required in the atmosphere to avoid danger from static. The Scientific Research Institute of the rubber industry should develop conductive rubbers. The use of radio-active substances for volume ionisation needs investigation and thermal ionisers should be studied and manufactured.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

S/064/60/000/004/015/021/XX
B013/B063

AUTHORS: Medvedeva, V. S., Rozlovskiy, A. I., Royzen, I. S.

TITLE: Explosiveness of Combustible Mixtures Formed During the
Synthesis of Xanthates

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 66-68

TEXT: The authors have studied the limits of applied ignition for air -
gas mixtures formed during the synthesis of xanthates. The purpose of the
present work was to determine the limits of the permissible explosion-
proof dilution of these products with air, and to obtain data on the
ignition temperature of liquid reaction products. The limits of applied
ignition were determined by means of the device shown in Fig. 1. The
mixtures to be tested were ignited in a spherical steel bulb (Fig. 1,1)
with a capacity of 6.2 l at a pressure of 1 atm. Ignition took place in
the middle of the bulb with the help of an aircraft spark-plug (2) which
was screwed into the bulb. The process was visually observed through a
slot covered with a plexiglass or glass plate. The bulb could be ✓

Card 1/4

Explosiveness of Combustible Mixtures
Formed During the Synthesis of Xanthates

S/064/60/000/004/015/021/XX
B013/B063

externally heated up to 100°C. It was heated to the temperature required for the tests, after which it was evacuated through valve (5) and purified with air through valve (6). The fuel-water mixture was likewise introduced through (6). Three series of tests were made with fuel mixtures of different compositions. The concentration of carbon disulfide (β) in the test mixtures was varied between 0.5 and 3% by weight. In addition, the mixture contained 62% ethyl alcohol in the first series, 75% n-butyl alcohol in the second, and 75% n-butyl alcohol and 8% benzene in the third. The rest consisted of water. The tests have shown that the minimum explosion-proof concentration of the gaseous components varies from 18 to 33%. The critical concentration of the fuel is hardly affected by carbon disulfide, and in some cases it is even reduced. Thus, it has been found that the gaseous products formed during the synthesis of xanthates permit a dilution with 2-2.5 times the amount of air, allowance being made for a safety margin. A similar behavior of carbon disulfide was observed in other cases. A comparison of the critical compositions indicates that the content of inert components in all mixtures changes only slightly at the limit of applied ignition, i.e., from 64.6 to 67.9%. The coefficients of

Card 2/4

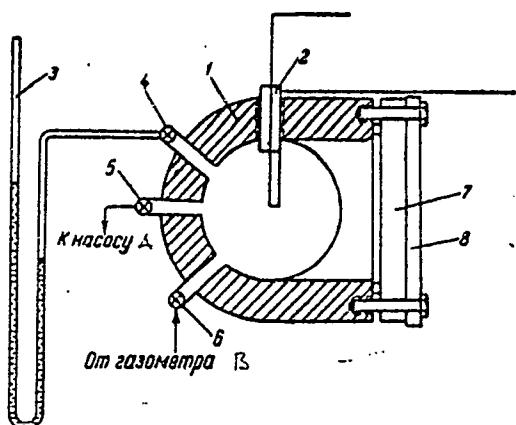
Explosiveness of Combustible Mixtures
Formed During the Synthesis of Xanthates

S/064/60/000/004/015/021/XX
B013/B063

the oxidant excess α_{cr} are therefore comparable. The effect produced by addition of carbon disulfide upon the combustibility of the mixture can be determined from the dependence of α_{cr} on β . It is noted that an increase of β has no appreciable effect on the value of α_{cr} . The ignition temperature of liquid products was determined by means of a device developed by Martens-Penskiy. The results obtained show that the ignition temperature is largely reduced by an increase of the carbon-disulfide content in the test mixture. There are 7 figures and 6 references:
5 Soviet and 1 US.

Card 3/4

S/064/60/000/004/015/021/XX
B013/B063



Legend to Fig. 1: 1 - wall;
2 - aircraft spark-plug;
3 - pressure gauge; 4, 5, 6 -
valves; 7 - plexiglass or glass
plate; 8 - flange; A - to pump;
B - from gasometer.

Card 4/4

MEDVEDEV, V.S.; ROZLOVSKIY, A.I.; ROYZEN, I.S.

Investigating the explosion hazard of combustible mixture
formed in the synthesis of xanthogenates. Khim.prom.
no.4:330-332 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Xanthates) (Explosions)

POPOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MEDVEDEVA, V.S.; VEREVKIN,V.N.

Problems of the formation of charges of static electricity in
technological processes. Zhur.VKHO 9 no. 3:253-258 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ROYZEN, I.S.; POZAMANTIR, A.G.; MEDVEDEVA, V.S.; BYTENSKIY, V.Ya.; STEPANOVA,
N.A.; SAPOZHKOVA, R.A.

Investigating the danger of the explosion of acetylating mixtures.
Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.10:45-47 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Crops.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58628

Author : Medvedeva, V. T.

Inst : Poltava Scientific-Research Institute of Fodder Crops

Title : The Yield of Nutritious Substances of Corn in Various Stages of Development

Orig Pub : Kukuruz, 1957, No 8, 59-63

Abstract : The accumulation of nutritive substances in six corn varieties of varying earliness was studied in experiments conducted by the scientific-research institute of fodder crops in the Poltava oblast in 1955 - 1956. The greatest yield of green mass was noticed during the stage of milky-wax ripeness; the best yield of absolutely dry substance was obtained in the stage of wax ripeness. The yield of dry substance diminishes during the stage of the full ripeness. The accumulation of dry substance,

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Crops.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58628

starting with the phase of milky-wax ripeness, takes place through the formation of grain. 7 - 14 days after reaching full ripeness, a decrease of absolutely dry substance is observed in the grain because of the energetic process of respiration, which takes place in it. The maximum content of albumin, ashes and cellular tissue is observed during the early phases of development of the grain. The maximum yield of all nutritive substances in corn is observed during the stage of wax ripeness. Substantial losses of dry substance (6 - 10%), albumin hydrolysis by 40 - 42%, and an increase of ammonium content are observed when the ensilage is made during the phase of milky ripeness in comparison with the ensilage of corn made in the phase of wax ripeness. --
I. N. Zaikina

Card 2/2

77

MEDVEDEV, V.T., and AgroSci — (diss) "Yield of nutritive substances and quality of corn ~~silage~~ depending on the period of its harvesting season" Mos, 1959. 13 pp (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Feeders in V.R. Vil'yams). 150 copies (M, 37-59, 110)

61

KARMAKOVA, I.I.; MEDVEDEVA, V.V. [Medvedieva, V.V.]

Aerograph dyeing of artificial fur goods. Leh.prom. no.4:54-55
O-D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskaya shveynaya fabrika "Ukraina".
(Artificial fur) (Dyes and dyeing)

MEDVEDEVA, Ye. A., kand. med. nauk; DAYNEKO, L. N., mlad. nauch. sotr;
ZHUKOV, V. N., mlad. nauch. sotr.; BELYAVTSEVA, I. S., mlad.
nauch. sotr.

Significance of the luminescence method in the diagnosis of some
dermatoses. Vest. derm. i ven. no.6:17-20 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Ufimskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. -
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik P. N. Shishkin; nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik G. E. Shinskiy)

(SKIN—DISEASES) (LUMINESCENCE)

GABITOVA, R.G., mldashiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.A., kand.
med.nauk

Candida lesions in treatment with corticosteroid hormones. Vest.
derm.i ven. 35 no.5:40-43 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Ufimskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. P.N.
Shishkin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' G.E. Shinskiy).
(ADRENOCORTICAL HORMONES) (MONILIASIS)

MEDVEDEVA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk

Isolation of Microsporum gypseum from soils of the Bashkir A.S.E.R.
Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.7:50-54 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

л. Kafedra kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.S.Maksimov) Bashkir-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta, Ufa.

MEDVERDEVA, Ye.F. (Moskva)

Maximum permissible air temperature under conditions of high humidity, intensive air currents, and different temperatures of surrounding walls. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.2:45-47 F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний AMN SSSR.

(TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(HUMIDITY--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MEDVEDEVA, Ye.F., kand.mediteinskikh nauk

Principles of hygiene to be considered in designing cabins for
modern building cranes. Mekh.stroi. 17 no.4:27 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Industrial hygiene)

KHOVANSKIY, A. I.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye. A., kand. med. nauk; GERSHOV, Z. S.,
kand. med. nauk.

Organizing measures for eliminating favus in the Bashkir A.S.S.R.
Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:62-64 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta (dir. P. N. Shishkin)

(BASHKIRIA—FAVUS)

MEDVEDEVA, Ye.A., kand. med. nauk

Microsporosis of the scalp caused by Microsporum equinum.

Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:25-26 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
G.S. Maksimov) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MAKSIMOVA, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUBROVSKAYA, M.P., inzh.;
MEDVEDEVA, Ye.I., inzh.

New construction pattern for knitting fabrics made with
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SO Vechernaya Moskva
Sum 71

V. V. Kuybyshev

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Describes series of experiments on various intestinal
flora, e.g., *Escherichia typhosa*, *B. of Flex-*
ner, and *Klebsiella coli*. Results show these
bacteria were affected only at the moment of
cooling and heating, when ice formation is possi-
ble, and not during the period when the object

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reached at the temperature of liquid air. Con-
cluded that resistance to cold of bacteria de-
pends a considerable amount on water. It is espe-
cially due to their small size, which ensures
rapid dehydration of cells when surrounding
them freezes, thereby facilitating vitrification
or protoplasm. Under conditions favorable to
crystallization, however, extreme cold can kill
even these resistant bacteria. Submitted 22 Jan
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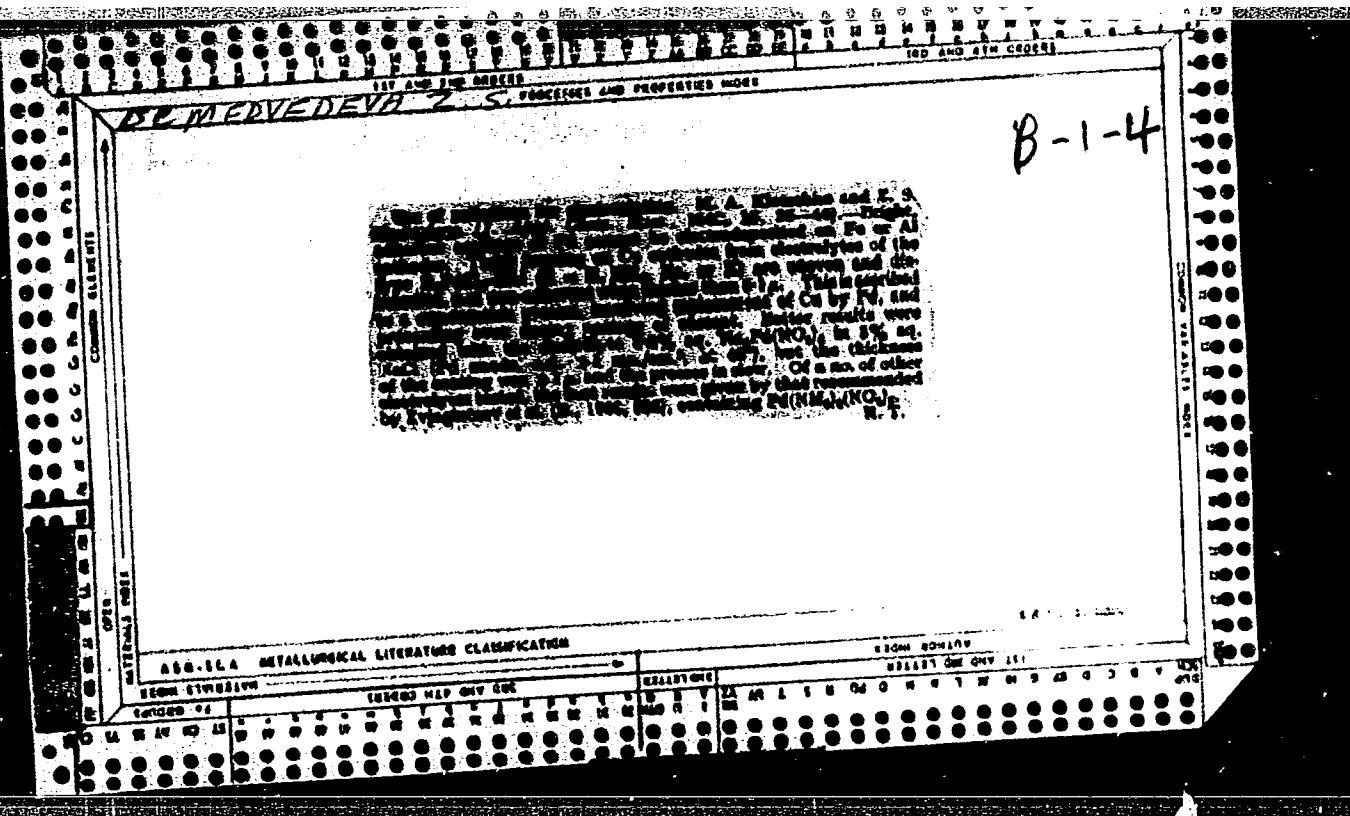
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